

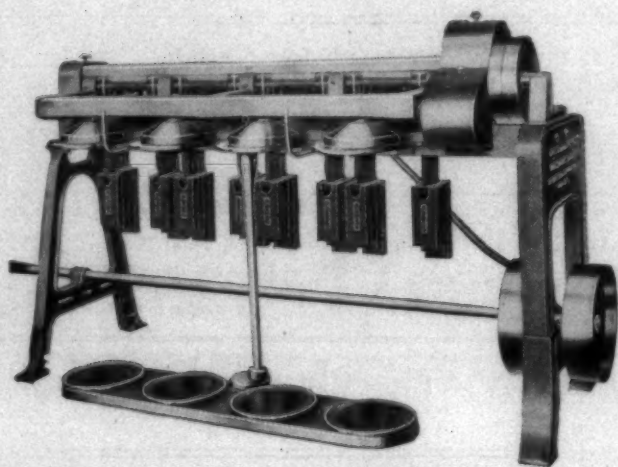
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 5, 1916

NUMBER 6

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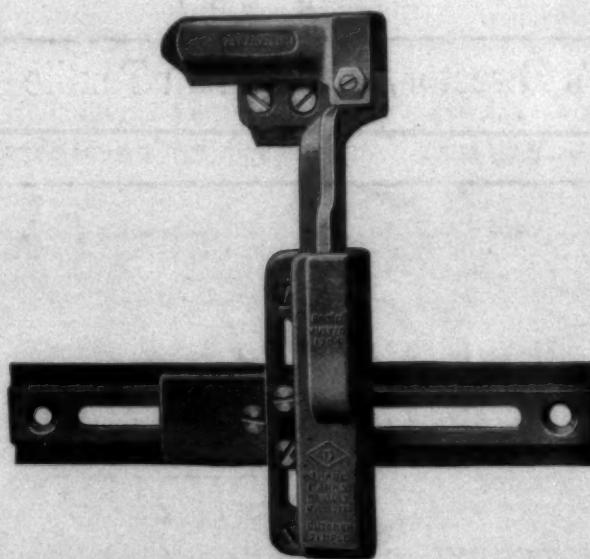
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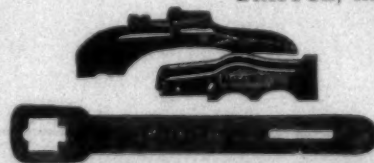
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Relation Between Cotton Conditioning and Picker Fires

Frederick J. Hoxie Before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

Several causes from which fires originate also result in damage to goods and interruption of manufacturing processes before they have progressed sufficiently far to cause fire. Some of these causes have been, from business considerations, investigated and removed. Among them are certain processes of cotton dyeing which weaken the fabric before the temperature of ignition is reached. Study will doubtless reveal that other sources of fire, less apparent in their operation, may also be associated with

proximately the same months for different years, if a sufficient number of fires was taken to produce a reasonably smooth curve.

Over the fire curve is a curve showing the average relative humidity of New England picker rooms, taken from the United States Weather Department records for Boston and calculated to 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter months as an average picker room temperature. It is assumed that no additional moisture is brought into the room except that normally

and picker fire curve, with the exception of the hump in the summer months of the picker fire curve, which is probably caused by the excessive humidity of dog days.

An explanation suggested for this relation between picker fires and humidity, is that when cotton is dried excessively by the moisture-free air of winter, it can be ignited by a much smaller spark than when it contains more moisture. To demonstrated this, sparks from a large induction coil were passed through cotton of varying

generally reported to run better than in other months of the year, which suggests that if the limits of humidity best suited to manufacturing are determined and maintained the year round, not only will the production of the mill be increased, but there will be fewer picker fires.

All picker fires are undoubtedly not of this origin. If a straight line is drawn through the minimum of the fire curve, those above the line could logically be charged to improper humidity, while those



THE MONBO COTTON MILLS, MONBO, N. C., AFTER THEY WERE WRECKED BY THE FLOOD.

(1) Upper view shows part of mill tower and wrecked postoffice building. (2) Lower view, from another angle, shows mill proper. Cuts loaned through courtesy of W. M. Bell, Charlotte, N. C.

inefficiency in manufacturing. The interest of the manufacturer in eliminating the causes of such fires will be as much or more than that of the insurance companies. A part of the cotton picker fires which are caused by extreme conditions of dryness or moisture will probably be found to belong to this class.

When a curve of the picker fires occurring in each of the twelve months of the year is plotted for a group of mills located in a northern latitude, this curve has a surprising constancy of form the high and low points occurring at ap-

present in the atmosphere. This, in many cases, is not the true condition, as air or the pickers is drawn from carding rooms or other parts of the mill in which artificial humidity is used, and the humidity and temperature throughout New England is not uniform, therefore this curve, while not universally correct, gives extreme conditions with reasonable accuracy, and it is in picker rooms in which these extreme conditions prevail that fires occur from this cause.

Notwithstanding the roughness of the data, there is a well marked parallelism between the humidity

degrees of dryness. That which had been dried by being kept in a dessicator over strong sulphuric acid could be ignited more readily, and showed a greater tendency for fire to flash over its surface than the same cotton after being allowed to absorb moisture. When cotton is excessively moist it becomes limp and tends to pack and wind up on the moving parts of the pickers, thereby causing fires by rubbing.

There are two minima in the curve, one in May and one in September, months in which the work in New England cotton mills is

below may be assumed to be from other causes. This indicates that about 45 per cent of the picker fires reported by New England cotton mills are caused by extremes in humidity.

The annual curves and monthly curves, for several months in which there have been a large excess over the average number of picker fires, will show the general tendency to more fires in cold weather. It is to be expected that such curves will not be as smooth as those in which a large number of fires are used, as accidental conditions will exert a much more

disturbing effect where only 15 per cent of the total fires are being considered, but nevertheless it is generally apparent in these curves, that in excessively cold weather, when the relative humidity of the picker room drops below 25 per cent, which I have called the danger line, there is an increase in the number of fires.

In mild winters in which the average temperature and humidity is not exceptionally low, the fire curve approaches the theoretical straight line. This conditions is apparent in the winter of 1912-13, in which the picker room humidity did not fall below 30 per cent except in the month of February, and in the summers of these two years, in which the average relative humidity did not rise above 75 per cent for any considerable time.

Excessive moisture or dryness in the cotton as received is undoubtedly a factor in fires. The new cotton as received in December and January may contain a considerable excess of moisture. If this moist cotton is handled in a picker room with air at more than 80 per cent relative humidity, it cannot dry appreciably, and fires may be caused by its tendency to wind up in the picker.

Both excessive dryness and excessive moisture may be found simultaneously in the winter months at different mills. Occasionally a long period of very cold weather, continuing towards the first of April, may dry out the cotton sufficiently to cause fires from excessive dryness in a considerable number of mills at the same time, thereby causing a peak in the picker room curve. This condition is suggested in the winter of 1904 and 1905. The relative humidity of the picker rooms without artificial moisture was below 20 per cent for three months, and about 30 per cent for over two months.

There may be some connection between the price of cotton and picker fires, and it may be simply a coincidence. It is possible that when cotton is abundant the purchasers are more exacting and it may contain less water. The combination of dry cotton and cold weather would be expected to cause peaks in the picker fire curve.

It will be noted that there are more fires in days with the picker room relative humidity below 25 per cent than those in which it was above this amount; the average ratio for the eight months being .49 fires per day on days with the relative humidity above 25 per cent and .78 fires per day on days with the relative humidity below 25 per cent.

When cotton which is in equilibrium with the moisture of the air, which is below 30 per cent relative humidity, is agitated or rubbed, it acquires an electrical charge which it holds for some time. Cotton cloth drawn rapidly over coils of steam pipes in such an atmosphere will charge the body of a person standing near it sufficiently to cause vigorous sparks. Cotton from which the wax has been removed by bleaching or otherwise is apparently more active electrically than common raw cotton.

These observations indicate that it is desirable to know something about the moisture in the cotton when it is put into the pickers as well as the humidity of the air of the picker room. The following methods of measurement can be easily applied by the overseer of the carding department, without delicate instruments or laboratory methods, and can be made to give indications sufficiently accurate for the purpose, as well as permanent records.

If a large amount of cotton is placed in a comparatively small room, as in the case of a cotton storehouse, and this room is kept tightly closed, the air of the room will in time come into equilibrium with the moisture of the cotton, either giving up moisture to or taking it from the cotton, therefore the relative humidity of the room will be a fairly accurate index of the average moisture in the cotton on the outside of the bales at least.

As a convenient method of determining approximately the moisture in the cotton before and after each picking process the following gives promise of usefulness and is sufficiently accurate for comparison if reasonable care is given to calibrating the hygrometer.

A tight wooden box carefully shellacked inside and out is made of sufficient size to contain a recording hair hygrometer with a space large enough to hold about three pounds of cotton close to the hair which actuates the instrument. Cotton the percentage moisture of which it is desired to know is placed in this box and the cover tightly closed. The box is left at room temperature over night and the percentage of moisture in the cotton is calculated from Mr. Hartshorne's tables of the regain of moisture in cotton for different humidities and temperatures.

The following shows several measurements made by this method and checked by a conditioning oven:

	Relative Humidity.	Percentage Moisture Equivalent to Relative Humidity Calculated from Mr. Hartshorne's Tables	Percentage of Moisture by Conditioning Oven
	66	8.28	8.07
	71	9.08	8.75
	70	8.94	9.03
Cotton from bales in opener room in storehouse.	74	9.57	10.28
	70	8.94	8.55
	70	8.94	8.32
Cotton from picker room which has been blown through a pipe from the openers.	67.5	8.56	8.40
	65.5	8.20	8.03
Cotton laps from card room.	48	6.06	5.71
Roving from card room.	54	6.64	6.90
Cotton in which the moisture has been increased by adding water.	81.5	10.84	11.55
	81.5	10.84	11.77
	86.5	11.86	12.35
	89	12.35	12.79

Old cotton does not appear to absorb as much moisture as new at a given relative humidity, and different varieties of cotton vary somewhat, but from Mr. Naumburg's experiments this variation should not be much over 1 per cent of the weight of the sample for cotton of varieties in common use and at common ranges of humidity. This is probably as accurate as other factors in this method

of estimating the percentage of moisture in cotton.

The hygrometer must be checked from time to time by being placed in a closed room of approximately the humidity at which the instrument is being used, and in which the relative humidity is carefully measured from time to time by a sling hygrometer. At high humidities the hair hygrometer is subject to inaccuracies, and the sling is difficult to read with much accuracy, as a small difference in temperature represents a considerable difference in relative humidity.

In order to get an idea of the approximate amount of moisture in the cotton in storehouses in different parts of the country, and at different times in the year, humidity measurements have been made in Canada, New England and the South. It is apparent that the character of the storehouse its tightness and location may have a considerable effect on the moisture in the cotton. For instance a storehouse in Rhode Island with heavy stone walls and plank roof, located in a narrow valley close to a river, showed for several months an almost constant relative humidity of from 70 to 80 per cent, while southern storehouses three stories in height, the bottom floor being on the ground and the upper one covered with dark-colored material, gave humidities in June ranging from 77 per cent in the basement, to 52 per cent in the top story.

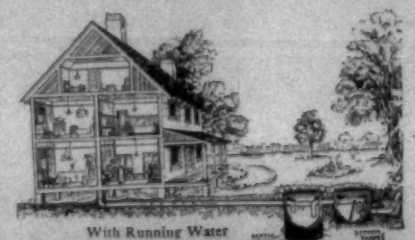
At one southern mill where storehouses of this type were in use, the walls in this case being of brick and the floors of plank, with few openings in the walls, the superintendent stated that he had found the loss in weight of his cotton to vary in about the proportion that would be expected from the relative humidities given above. In a few cases southern storehouses are in use made of galvanized iron, painted black. The humidity in

stories, and 60 per cent in the top story. A northern storehouse, which is heated in winter, give humidities ranging from 45 to 80 per cent. Where such varying conditions are found, they can be taken advantage of for compensating for unfavorable weather conditions; cotton from the moist first story being used in excessively dry weather, and that from the dry top floor being used in dog days.

It is probable that heat in a storehouse can improve the working qualities of the cotton by more quickly drying that which is received in an excessively moist state, and by keeping it in a more uniform condition, providing that the humidity is kept under control and not allowed to drop too low.

Recording hygrometers and thermometers have been maintained in two New England picker rooms and one storehouse, for the greater part of the past year. One of these picker rooms is located in a narrow valley near a river, with a trench under the floor. This picker room takes cotton from a stone storehouse with heavy walls and heavy plank floors, also located near the river. The relative humidity of this storehouse remained from 70 to 80 per cent during the winter months. The air of the picker room did not fall below 35 per cent or

(Continued on Page 6.)



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Cotton Piece Goods Trade of Foochow District.

Importations of foreign-made cotton piece goods into the Foochow district during the past year amounted to more than \$500,000, according to Consul Albert W. Pontius located at Foochow, China, the greater share of the trade being in grade and white plain shirtings, drills, jeans, T-cloths, chintzes and cotton prints, Turkey red cottons, cotton italians, poplins and flannel.

There are in Foochow about 30 native firms handling cotton piece goods. The high prices which prevailed during the past year have fallen off to some extent within the last four months, owing to the dullness of trade and the high rate of exchange. Various brands, of which only small stock remains, are still quoted at a high figure. The local money market has tightened, and, as a rule, only small orders have been placed. The trade of the present year is sure to be much less than that of the preceding one.

The local native merchants purchase most of their wares through a broker or agent in Hongkong or Shanghai. It is seldom that any orders are placed direct with the manufacturers in the United States.

The trade in American piece goods could be best promoted through the establishment of an American general import and export firm. The trade in the three South China ports of Foochow, Amoy and Swatow could, as a matter of economy, be looked after by one firm, permanent headquarters being established at either Foochow or Swatow, the other ports being covered by visits made at regular intervals, the interests of the said firm being placed in the hands of some responsible native firm or compradore. (Swatow's trade in cotton goods was reviewed in Commerce Reports for December 15, 1915).

The names of three Foochow native dealers in cotton piece goods who are able to correspond in English are forwarded (and may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and co-operative offices upon referring to file No. 79866). In corresponding with these firms samples with prices should accompany all letters of inquiry in order to avoid delay.

The bulk of the cotton piece goods consumed in the Foochow district is of British manufacture. Of that imported from Japan the fabric known as Japanese cotton cloth is the best seller. The Japanese manufacturer has also proved a formidable competitor in T-cloth and cotton flannel. The nearness to the consuming market and the presence of Japanese firms and agents at every trade cen-

ter in China are important factors in favor of the Japanese article, and this advantage makes competition a difficult matter.

As a result of this condition the trade in certain lines—but only a few—may ultimately be monopolized by the Japanese manufacturer; but, on the other hand, there are many lines in which he can not possibly

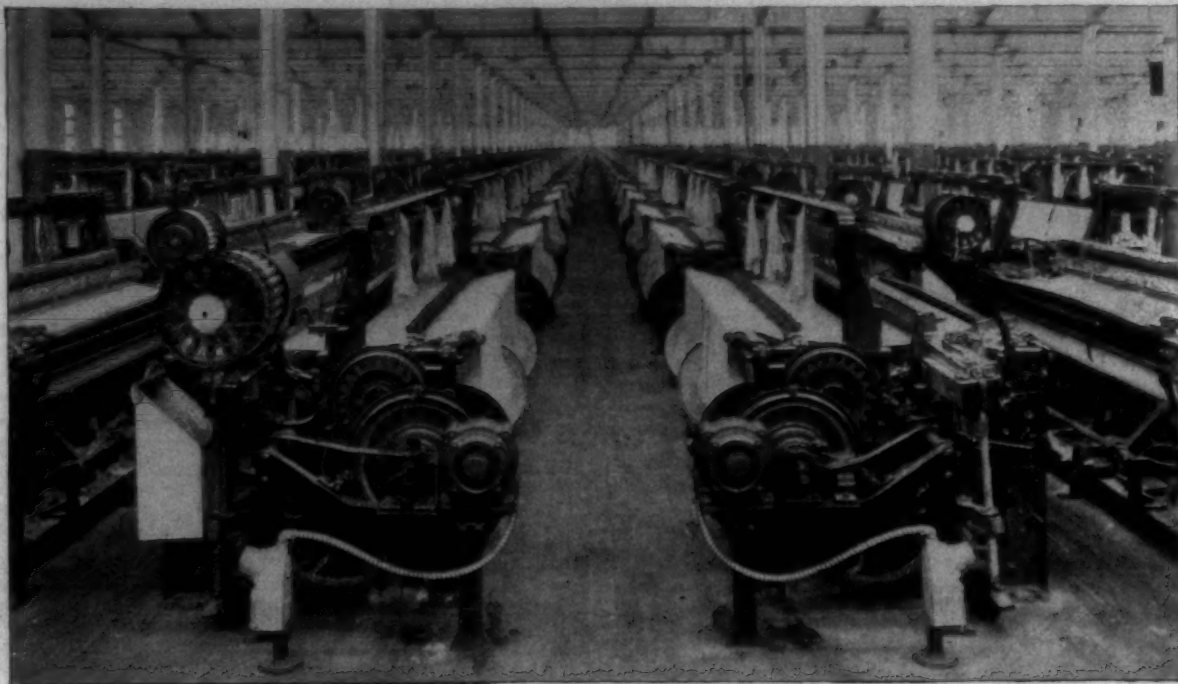
enter into competition with the American or European manufacturer, and a careful survey of the existing demand for piece goods in general will show this to be a fact.

In the following discussion of the kinds of cotton piece goods in popular demand in Foochow, values are given in local currency. At the present bank rate of exchange \$100

local currency is equivalent to \$48 in United States gold.

The cambrie calico imported is wholly of British manufacture; this cloth is dyed locally blue or black and is used chiefly by the poorer classes. The cloths in best demand are known as the Dragon and Bear brands. The calicoes come

(Continued on Page 9.)



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Relation Between Cotton Conditioning and Picker Fires.

(Continued from Page 4.)

rise above 70 per cent in the winter months.

At another mill the picker room is on high land, exposed to dry northwest winds, and cotton is taken from a storehouse of wooden construction with doors at each end, which are kept open considerably. The card room is supplied abundantly with moisture, and most of the air drawn through the pickers comes from the card room. The humidity of the picker room varies considerably, sometimes dropping as low as 24 per cent when the pickers are not in operation, and therefore no air is being drawn from the card room, and sometimes rising above 80 per cent when the picker room is somewhat cooler than the card room.

The first mentioned mill, with picker room humidity varying within narrower limits, has reported but one picker fire within ten years, while the mill with the humidity varying within wider limits has reported five picker fires within this period.

The average loss per fire per month in the New England mills for the eleven months excluding January is very constant, the maximum and minimum averages only differing from the average for the eleven months, except January, by about 30 per cent, while the average loss per fire for January is more than double that for the other eleven months. This condition continues with considerable uniformity from year to year.

Average loss per picker fire on which claim has been made:

January,					\$687
February,	387	July	\$278	December	\$265
June,	374	November,	323	May,	199
October,	267	April,	295	September,	196
March,	263	August,	213		
Average for 11 months, excluding January,					\$273

There are several possible explanations among which are the difficulties of drying and handling the wet cotton in cold weather. This probably contributes, but not to so large an amount as that shown. The indications are that an important factor is long staple and Egyptian cotton which are more valuable, and therefore subject to greater loss, and at the same time more susceptible to fires in the pickers caused by excessive moisture or dryness, January being the time at which both these conditions may be found owing to excessive moisture in the new cotton and dryness in the old cotton which still remains on hand. There is also probably a temptation to keep larger piles of new cotton opened in the picker room so that it will dry out.

There is no reason to suppose that there is any more tendency for matches, metal or stones in the cotton at one time of the year than at another, and if there is a tendency for more fires at certain periods of the year than at others, this is probably brought about by weather conditions. It has been suggested that the larger number of fires in winter may be caused by

artificial heating or lighting, or the fact that there is a greater temptation to smoke inside the picker room in cold weather. The overseer of the card room at one mill suggests that many of the New England picker rooms are poorly lighted, and that some of the oil holes in the pickers may be overlooked on dark winter mornings. All of these possibilities are worth considering, and probably all of them may to some extent contribute, but with the present efficient and safe electric lighting systems and steam heat, these factors must be of small importance, and generally fires from either source can be easily identified. Fires from hot bearings can also generally be traced to their cause with reasonable certainty.

Cotton under certain conditions of humidity may tend to form a peroxide compound somewhat of the nature of gun cotton, although containing much less available oxygen. That such a compound is a possibility has been shown, although it has not been supposed to be formed by cotton in contact with the air.

When moist cotton is being rapidly dehydrated by being passed through pickers in contact with very dry air, a smell of ozone has been noted about the pickers and static electricity is frequently apparent. Formation of active oxygen would be expected under such conditions. This may contribute to the flashy qualities of cotton being agitated with very dry air.

Spontaneous ignition in cotton containing certain oils is a familiar phenomenon, and the records of fires in waste houses indicate that a considerable portion of them

are undoubtedly from this cause. Spontaneous ignition of cotton seed oil in baled cotton probably causes some cotton storehouse fires. Spontaneous ignition of clean cotton at ordinary temperature is much less probable, although it may be possible at somewhat elevated temperatures. Direct measurements which I have made on the absorption of oxygen by cotton contained in glass tubes indicates that this probably occurs in a rather eccentric manner. This interesting phenomena has little, if anything, to do with picker fires, as it would require some time for it to occur, and the ignition of the cotton in the picker must be practically instantaneous.

In conclusion it is of interest to know what the desirable range of humidity is and how it can best be maintained. There are two factors to be studied; the moisture in the cotton, the humidity of the air, and the relations between the two.

Reasoning from picker fire curves is not infallible, but is based on probability or the theory of chance. Owing to the constancy in the form of the curve there is undoubtedly an underlying law, and these spec-

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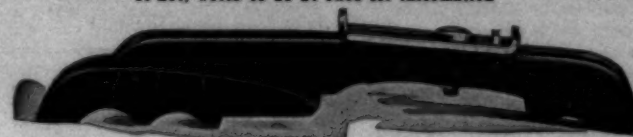
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ulations may properly form the starting point for more exact investigation.

Cotton can be more conveniently and safely conditioned in the storehouse than in a heap in the picker room, as a considerable time is necessary for a large mass to take up or give up water to an atmosphere with which it is not in equilibrium. In order to predict the behavior of the cotton in the pickers, it is of importance to know the amount of moisture it contains. It can generally be determined with sufficient accuracy for the purpose by measuring the relative humidity of the storehouse air with which the cotton is in equilibrium.

The cotton in the storehouses should be maintained at that humidity which is found to give the best results in the mill, and the air for the blowing system and the pickers should be so conditioned as to maintain this uniformly optimum condition until the cotton is delivered to the card room. Observations thus far indicate that a favorable humidity for the storehouse is in the neighborhood of 70 per cent with the air in the picker room from 40 per cent to 60 per cent.

In all study of humidity in connection with the operation of cotton mills, the moisture in the cotton is of final interest. Measurements of the moisture in the air are of service only in so far as they give an index of the moisture in the cotton or show the tendency of the cotton to become too wet or too dry by contact with air containing too much or too little moisture.

Further observations will be of interest in determining the best operating conditions, and when these conditions are realized picker fires from this source will long since have disappeared.

American Cotton Goods in Demand in Dutch Indies.

Washington D. C.—"That the Dutch East Indies are the third largest market in the world for cotton goods and one of our best future fields, in spite of the fact that we have done practically no business there heretofore," says Special Agent Ralph M. Odell, in a report he has prepared for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The total imports of cotton goods into these Dutch colonies are valued at \$40,000,000 a year and are exceeded only by the imports of India and China.

The American share in this great trade amounts to only a few thousand dollars. It is practically negligible, and this fact is attributed in part to indifference on the part of American exporters. Of the \$40,000,000 worth of cotton goods that the colonies import, Holland and England normally supply about \$30,000,000 worth, this large share being about equally divided between them. During Mr. Odell's visit to the islands he made a diligent but vain search in numerous bazaars and shops for a piece of American goods, and all importers stated that they had never handled such goods.

American cotton goods are probably less well known than in any other country in the Orient. Small orders for khaki and white drills have recently been placed in the United States, and future business in these lines will depend entirely on whether the goods prove satisfactory.

The policy of trusting to exclusive agencies is very strongly recommended for this part of the East. It is not a policy always followed by American manufacturers, but it is practiced very generally by countries that do the business in the Dutch East Indies, and seems almost necessary if success is to be achieved in the market. Much of the retail business is in the hands of Chinese and Arab dealers on whom the importers depend almost entirely for trade. Each importing firm sends its own salesman to these dealers at frequent intervals, often several times a week. If the salesmen from two separate firms show the same lines of goods under identical brands, the Chinese or Arab is not only greatly mystified but is very apt to play one against the other. The salesmen then begin to cut prices until shortly there is no profit in handling the goods and the importers give up the line in disgust. There is no doubt some disadvantage in giving an exclusive agency, but the trouble can usually be traced to a lack of care in selecting an agent.

The new report is entitled "Cotton Goods in the Dutch East Indies," Special Agent Series No. 120, and contains a careful analysis of the cotton goods trade in the Dutch colonies. There are also a number of chapters devoted to practical information and helpful suggestions to the American manufacturer, and a list of the samples collected by Mr. Odell to be exhibited to manufacturers and exporters in the United States. In all there are 57 pages and copies may be obtained for the nominal sum of 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, or from the nearest district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Carolina Chemist Calls Dyestuff Legislation Bad.

New York, Sept. 30.—Dr. Charles S. Herty of Chapel Hill, N. C., president of the American Chemical Society, in an address today to chemists from all parts of the country gathered in convention here, criticised Congress for what he termed the "imperfections" of the dyestuff section of the revenue bill which excludes indigo and alizarin and their derivatives from the benefit of the special duty of five cents a pound imposed by the bill on other dyestuffs. He predicted this exclusion would prove disastrous to the entire chemical industry of the country.

He asserted that at least 10 per cent of dyestuffs used in the United States could not be manufactured in this country at present because of existing foreign patents.

Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the War Department, informed the chemists that in case of war the first draft would have

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to be made on chemists and chemical engineers for their services in the manufacture of explosives.

Mad Dog Bites Four Sanford Children.

The pet dog of A. M. Hubbard went mad last week, biting his little son, two of W. C. York's, su-

perintendent of Sanford Cotton Mills, children and one of W. H. Gurley's. The dog was killed and its head sent to Raleigh for examination.

Mr. Hubbard received a wire from Dr. Shore that the dog was mad. Messrs. Hubbard, York and Gurley left for Raleigh with their children for treatment.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Setting Beaters.

Editor:

I am running Kirshner beaters on my lappers but am not getting good results. I have tried setting them 1-8 inch and 3-16 inch from the grids but neither give satisfactory results. Will somebody give me the result of their experience with Kirshner beaters. Would also like to know the result of running Kirshner beaters against pin grid bars.

A. L. S.

Making Travelers.

Editor:

I use thousands of travelers but have never known how they are made or how they are tempered and would like for some of your readers to give me some information about them.

I have recently used some travelers that wore out very quickly and I have been wondering if it was due to inferior material being used. I have understood that travelers were formerly made of steel from Sweden, but that now some of the makers are trying to use American steel. Is there any reason why American steel is not as good as that of Sweden.

"Spinner."

General Manager Bache of Bound Brook Oil-less Bearing Co., Died Sept. 21st.

Leigh Stanley Bache of Bound Brook, New Jersey, son of the late Martha E. Bull and Captain William Henry Bache, died at Muhlberg Hospital on Thursday, Sept. 21st. He was born near Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 18th, 1870. Mr. Bache came to Bound Brook in 1889 and since that time has been connected with the Bound Brook Oil-less Bearing Company, and for the past five years as first vice president and general manager of that company.

Mr. Bache was a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, Royal Order of Scotland, Knight of Constantine and an Elk; also a

member of the Engineers' Club and the Salamungundi Club of New York.

Wild Bullet Kills Mill Boy.

Marion, N. C.—A tragic shooting affair occurred in the Marion Cotton Mill section, when Sam Proctor, a young white man, accidentally shot and killed a 10-year-old boy, while attempting to shoot Misher Curtis. According to reports, Proctor and Curtis, several days ago had some misunderstanding and quarreled.

Proctor, who was a clerk in Page & Adkins grocery store, shot at Misher Curtis, who was forcing his way into the store, slightly wounding him, and accidentally killing the young boy, who was standing nearby.

Cotton Piece Good Trade in Foochow District.

(Continued from Page 5).

put up in bolts 24 yards by 31½ inches, the Dragon brand selling for \$4.90 and the Bear brand for \$5.10.

Printed calicoes and chintzes sold on the local market are of Russian, British and Japanese manufacture. This cloth is used by women and children practically throughout the whole of the year, and the Russian cloth meets with the widest favor. The Russian cloth is sold in bolts of 60 yards by 24 inches at \$9; the British, 30 yards by 228 inches, at \$6.40; and the Japanese, 30 yards by 28½ inches, at \$4.60.

About 90 per cent of the local trade in drills is in the British article, the remainder of the demand being for good of American manufacture. The British cloth in chief demand is known as the Eagle brand and is sold in bolts of 40 yards by 29 inches at \$9.70, while the American cloth (the Horse brand), which comes in bolts of the same size, is priced at \$8.20.

The trade in cotton italians is a good one. All of this cloth is imported from England. It is used in the manufacture of clothing for the better class of Chinese and comes put up in bolts of 30 yards by 30

inches, costing \$17. All of the stocks of jeans imported are likewise of rel for men and women. The annual consumption in this district is estimated at 80,000 pieces, two-thirds of which are imported from Shanghai, the remainder being manufactured locally. The cotton goods known as silk cloth contains no silk, but is made of a superior grade of cotton yarn, which gives a sheen or luster in the course of its manufacture. Nankeens and silk cloth are put up market is imported from England and Japan; most of it is shipped to interior points and used in the manufacture of women's clothing. The British cloth is 25 yards by 30 inches and costs \$7.50, and the Japanese cloth 25 yards by 27 inches at \$6.50.

Nankeens, on native-manufactured cotton cloth, and the so-called silk cloth have a very good sale on the local market. All of this cloth is used in the making of wearing apparel the cheaper grades of tea sold here. T-cloth dyed is also used in making coolie clothing. The best seller is the British cloth, 38½ yards by 36 inches, costing \$4; the Japanese article, an inferior cloth, imitates the British in both brand and size and sells for \$3.50.

Lawns are all of British manufacture and come in gray, pink, light blue and black; white lawns are also to be found on the local market. Lawns are put up in bolts of 40 yards by 36 inches, costing \$10. The Turkey-red cloth sold on the local one side; this makes the cloth well adapted for cold weather. Bolts 15 yards by 25 inches in size sell for \$2.50. The major part of the demand for the ordinary cotton flannel is in the Japanese article, and this cloth comes put up in bolts of 20 to 60 yards by 28 inches and costs 25 cents per yard. A small amount of American cotton flannel was imported during the past year.

Cotton duck imitations are entirely of British origin. This cloth is used in making summer garments and is put up in bolts of 30 yards by 30½ inches, costing \$8.40.

T-cloths sold on the local markets are manufactured in England and Japan. This cloth is used by the poorer classes for mourning purposes and in the making of bags for

used in the manufacture of clothing for men and women. That in best demand is white with dark lines, having a short plush nap on 4.60 per bolt, and 66 yards by 28 inches at \$7.50.

The shirtings imported locally are manufactured in England. Gray shirtings are employed for the tea shipped to North China. The same cloth dyed blue is used for the lining of winter garments. White shirtings are universally used in the manufacture of clothing for both sexes. The brands in best demand are Dragon, 38½ yards by 38½ inches gray, plain, at \$6.20; Eagle, 38½ yards by 37½ inches, gray, plain, at \$6; Elephant, 43½ yards by 37 inches, white, plain, at \$9.50; and Tiger, 41 yards by 36½ inches, white, plain, at \$10.40.

Japanese cotton cloth is widely British manufacture; this cloth is also used in making clothing, chiefly for the summer months, the two kinds in best demand being the Rat brand, in bolts of 30 yards by 30 inches, priced at \$4.15, and the Otter brand, 30 yards by 28½ inches, selling for \$4.85.

Poplins are in good demand. Practically all of this cloth is of British manufacture. There are many varieties, the cloth being sold for \$20 per bolt of 30 yards by 30 inches. The lenos imported are likewise of British manufacture and are used chiefly for curtains. The cloth is white in color, and is sold in two grades—24 yards by 28 inches, at in bolts of 19 yards by 21 inches and cost \$3 and \$4 respectively.—Commerce reports.

(For general reviews of the cotton piece-goods trade of China, see articles by Commercial Agent Ralph M. Odell in Commerce Reports for Jan. 4, Feb. 23, July 22 and Sept. 25, 1916; also his 242-page monograph entitled "Cotton Goods in China," and known as Special Agents Series No. 107, which may be obtained at 25 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from the district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

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Aragon Mill Fair.

The editor of this journal, accompanied by his wife, had the pleasure of attending last Saturday the Mill Village Fair of the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and can pronounce it well worth while.

The large cotton warehouse of the mill had been specially decorated for the occasion and one side was practically taken up, showing a model kitchen, dining room and bedroom. There was also exhibited chickens of all kinds, rabbits and things of that kind all raised by the operatives of that mill.

There were exhibits of flowers, many very beautiful ones, of sewing fancy work, cooking and baking, canned fruits, fruits, tomatoes and other vegetables put up by the girls canning clubs of the mill village and a display was this.

Articles made by the operatives were on exhibition, such as tables, clocks, fireless cookers, tools of various kinds.

Special mention is well due the fancy work which had been made by the women and girls of the mill village for it was a beautiful display and showed remarkable skill and training.

The Aragon Mill had a splendid exhibit of some of the cloth that they manufacture, a large booth had been arranged for this and some very handsome designs of print percales in guaranteed colors were shown.

One especially attractive feature of the fair was the exhibit from the propagation department of the mill improvement work of the Aragon village. This is under the supervision of Miss Cora Kuykendall. In this exhibit were many beautiful roses from plants rooted in the propagation plant. Dahlias, zenias and mangolds. Not only does this propagation department turn its attention to flowers but also to growing lettuce, cabbage and tomato plants to supply the people of the mill village. They now have both lettuce and cabbage plants ready to distribute to each home in the village. Also seed are given out to each family for planting at their homes in the village.

The mill improvement work is in charge of Miss Nina Gettys, and the garden and tomato club work of J. C. Dickert. Miss Gettys works in connection with Miss Mary Frayser of the Department of Agriculture at Washington in connection with Winthrop College of this city, and Mr. Dickert with Prof. James L. Carbery also with the same department at Washington.

After a grand march of all the people with a band leading from the community hall to the exhibition hall at 10 o'clock, there was a viewing of the exhibits, then at 11 there were speeches by R. C. Burts, superintendent of the city schools; Alex. Long, president of the Aragon Mill; J. L. Carbery in charge of mill village demonstration work. Miss Mary Frayser, State agent mill community work and Doctor Ramsey, president of Greenville Female College. At 1 o'clock a big picnic style dinner and barbecue was served in which everybody present participated, the remainder of the day being

taken up with viewing the exhibits, an athletic program for the men, boys and girls under the supervision of Mr. Condon, in charge of the local Y. M. C. A. boys community work.

Ribbons were awarded to the prize winners in each department where exhibits were made.

Ed. Walter, who recently moved from Charlotte to become superintendent of the Aragon Mill, was in charge of the arrangements and took great interest in the Fair. P. B. Parks who recently resigned as superintendent of the Aragon Mill to accept a similar position at the Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C., was also present accompanied by his two sons.

Prize List.

Needlework.—Best shirtwaist, Miss Jessie Caldwell; fancy counterpane, Mrs. J. P. Fletcher; scarf, Mrs. S. J. Hunter; crocheted centerpiece, Mrs. J. V. Marr; knitted centerpiece, Mrs. Nellie Blair; fancy apron, Mrs. S. J. Hunter; pillow cases, J. V. Marr; collar and cuff set, Mrs. Ed. George; crocheted sack, Mrs. B. M. Robbins; fancy corset cover, Mrs. Henry McGuirt; fancy skirt, Mrs. S. J. Hunter; piece crocheted lace, Mrs. John Clark; piece of knitting, Mrs. Fannie Hyatt; sofa pillow, Miss Carrie Blair.

Plain Sewing.—Best shirt, Mrs. T. J. Harris; tailored shirtwaist, Mrs. J. M. Costner; child's dress, Mrs. B. M. Robbins; 3-piece set child's underwear, Mrs. T. J. Harris; pillow case, Mrs. E. M. Walter; work apron, Mrs. T. J. Harris; boys' blouse, Mrs. J. V. Marr.

Girls' Needlework.—Best embroidery, Olivet Walter; best crochet, Olivet Walter; best dressed doll, Jennie Hammett.

Quilts and Bedspreads.—Prettiest white quilt, Mrs. W. C. Huss; prettiest colored quilt, Mrs. Mary Curtis.

Culinary Arts.—Best biscuits, Mrs. Ed. Watts; plain cake, Mrs. H. S. Hunter; fancy cake, Mrs. H. S. Hunter; tea cake, Mrs. J. M. Costner; layer cake, Mrs. J. P. Fletcher; candy, Mrs. J. P. Fletcher; pie, Mrs. Ed. Walters.

For Girls Under Fifteen.—Biscuits, Lillie Costner; sponge cake, Estelle Hunter; layer cake, Lillian James; plain cake, Maggie Costner; tea cake, Ruby Huss; stickies, Maggie Costner; corn muffins, Estelle Hunter.

Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods.

—Best jar beans, Mrs. Gordon; best can corn, Mrs. E. W. Carnes; best corn and tomatoes, Mrs. Gordon; best jar beets, Olivet Walter; best jar pepper, Mrs. J. P. Fletcher; best jar peaches, Mrs. E. M. Walter; best jar apples, Mrs. E. W. Carnes; best pears; best cherries, Mrs. N. B. Williams; best jar blackberries, Mrs. B. M. Robbins; best sour pickles, Mrs. T. J. Harris; best sweet pickles, Mrs. J. H. Dickert; best glass jelly, Mrs. J. P. Fletcher; jar preserves, Mrs. J. T. Crenshaw.

Tomatoes.—Best single jar, Mrs. Emma Swain; best collection tomatoes, Louise Crenkle; greatest collection canned goods, Mrs. J. H. Dickert.

Cut Flowers and Potted Plants.—Best collection potted plants, Mrs. J. P. Fletcher; best fern, Mrs. John Clark; best pot plant of any kind,

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Mrs. W. C. Huss; best vase cut flowers, Mrs. S. A. Lyles.

Arts and Crafts.—Best homemade tool, B. G. James, Ed. Watts; best novelty clock G. W. McKenzie; best furniture (boys), Hoke Crenshaw; best fireless cooker, L. B. Alley.

Old Relics.—Set silver spoons 100 years old, Mrs. E. W. Carnes.

Poultry.—Best pair games, John Clark; best Partridge Wyandottes, B. M. Robbins; White Leghorns, B. M. Robbins; pen Brown Leghorns, W. M. Knight; Barred Plymouth Rock rooster, G. L. McFadden; best pen rabbits, G. L. McFadden.

Moving Cow Barns Out of Village.

Greenwood, S. C.—The Grendel Mills are going to build barns in the pasture for every cow in the village and remove all the cow barns from the mill hill. This is a step in the direction of health and will doubtless be followed by many other mills.

Imperial Mills, Belmont, N. C.

C. W. Kale Superintendent
R. N. Wooten Carder
Ed. Auten Spinner

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK..... Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR..... Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single copies.....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1916.

New Plan of Financing Mills.

C. B. Armstrong of Gastonia, N. C., has announced the organization of another mill of 6,000 spindles and in connection with it has devised a new plan of financing which will enable the man of small means to become a stock holder.

The capital stock of the new mill is to be \$150,000 and half of that amount has already been subscribed.

The remaining \$75,000 Colonel Armstrong plans to place through the two local building and loan associations in such a way that any person who is able to carry \$500 or \$1,000 stock in the building and loan can in this way purchase stock in the mill. The purchaser of \$1,000 stock under this plan would have only the weekly or monthly payments to make to the building and loan association, amounting to only about \$875 in six and one-half years, when he would become the owner of the mill stock unencumbered. During the life of the building and loan arrangement the company would pay the interest on the loan as a dividend on the stock, and the probability is that at the end of that period the stock would have a book value of far more than its face.

There are a great many mill operatives who would like to invest their savings in cotton mills but are not able to finance the purchase of even \$100 stock.

Under the plan as devised by Col. Armstrong any operative can take stock and pay for same at a small weekly rate.

Sensational Cotton Figures.

A government report of a condition figure of 56.3, which they state indicates a very small crop, caused a sensational advance in cotton last Monday and there are many who predict 18-cent cotton before the middle of October.

This year's crop will be approximately 11,667,000 equivalent 500 pound bales, according to the department of agriculture's forecast basing its estimate on the condition of the crop on September 25. In its first forecast of production made from conditions existing June 25 the quantity was estimated at 14,266,000 bales. The condition of the crop on September 25 was 56.3 per cent of a normal which is the lowest condition on record for that time of the year.

Storms and insect damage is charged with having wrought havoc with the cotton crop this year and caused a loss of almost 3,000,000 bales throughout the growing season.

The report indicates that the yield will only be 156.3 pounds per acre, compared with 207.7 pounds in 1911, 182 pounds in 1913, and 209.2 pounds in 1914, and said:

"There was heavy deterioration in cotton again this month in the central cotton states. Boll weevils in Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida have taken a heavy toll, puncturing and destroying grown bolls to a larger extent than ever before known. This insect

has, in addition, seriously damaged the crop in portions of Oklahoma, Georgia and Tennessee. Caterpillars have injured the late cotton in southern Texas and eastern Florida. Cool nights caused a cessation of fruiting and the plant shed its fruit considerably in the northern portion of the cotton belt."

While the condition and indicated crop were small the amount ginned broke all records, but was explained by the Government as follows:

"The weather during the month was very favorable for gathering the crop and the high prices prevailing for both cotton and the seed caused the farmers in all parts of the South to rush gathering and ginning, and there has been a much larger percentage of the crop put through the gins than usual at this time of the year. In southern Mississippi and Alabama, where the crop is practically a failure, one picking got the crop, the average in many counties being a bale to the mule, or less. Over the entire cotton belt the crop this season has been rapidly picked and there is less cotton remaining in the fields than usual at this time of the year. The picking season will average two or three weeks early."

As announced by the Census Bureau 4,062,991 bales had been ginned from this year's crop prior to September 25 and all former totals for ginning to that date had been exceeded, even that of 1914, when the country's largest cotton crop was grown, and 3,393,752 bales were ginned to September 25. Heretofore the largest quantity ginned prior to September 25 was in 1911 when it was 3,676,594 bales.

Ginning to September 1 this year amounted to 850,812 bales and from that date to September 25, the quantity ginned was 3,212,179 bales. The extreme activity in ginning is said to indicate that the crop this year is much earlier than in former years but it is pointed out by officials that the quantity ginned to certain periods is no gauge of the country's total production, which this year, from all indications thus far, is below the average.

Ginning by States are given as follows:

State	Year	Bales
Alabama	1916	145,621
	1915	310,756
Arkansas	1916	297,986
	1915	60,960
California	1916	2,989
	1915	1,710
Florida	1916	16,938
	1915	19,020
Georgia	1916	744,202
	1915	715,512
Louisiana	1916	173,935
	1915	114,261
Mississippi	1916	198,055
	1915	179,748
North Carolina	1916	50,275
	1915	82,931
Oklahoma	1916	215,032

Large Growth in Dyestuffs.

The growth of the American dyestuff industry, which has been greatly accelerated through the embargo placed on imported dyes, has been one of the features of industrial America during the past two years, and the evidence of this growing industry can be witnessed at the Grand Central Palace Exposition.

One year ago, six manufacturers of intermediates and dyestuffs exhibited their products at the first chemical show, while the number of American firms showing the latest development in the dyestuff industry at the present show has increased to twenty-seven, or four and one-half times as many. The most gratifying feature of this remarkable growth is the fact that they are all American manufacturers. The quantity of dyestuffs now turned out in this country is about 75 per cent of the entire quantity, both imported and domestic, used in 1913.

American manufacturers, however, are not making a very great variety of colors. The very special dyestuffs used for postage stamps and Treasury bills are practically ignored by the new firms. The reason that no one has attempted to make these special colors is because there is a better market for the cheaper or more popular grade of dyestuffs. It has been demonstrated that the American manufacturers are able to make this higher grade of colors, and it is certain they would do so if it was a better paying proposition.

Those persons interested in the dyestuff situation are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the census compiled by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, which is expected from the government printing offices soon. This will include the classification of all the colors formerly imported, and include all the trade names under which they previously sold. The total number of names aggregate 8,000, and manufacturers now have reasonable grounds for anticipating a still further marked improvement in the industry.

In addition to the complete and detailed list of all imported dyestuffs, the report will contain full data on the limited domestic production prior to the war, detailed tables of the importation of coal tar crudes and intermediates for the years of 1913 and 1914, studies of the prices of coal tar dyes and their marks and an exhaustive bibliography of the subject. Dr. Norton, who has charge of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the exposition, will personally direct the distribution of the census.—Journal of Commerce.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. M. Carter has been promoted to night second hand in carding at the Villa Rica, Ga.

Frank King is now night overseer of spinning at the Union Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga.

C. E. Wisner, superintendent of the Scottdale (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has purchased a Buick automobile.

N. P. Sheppard, secretary of the Georgia Mills, Griffin, Ga., was in Atlanta on business last week.

Cleat Bost has been promoted to card grinder at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

M. A. Riley has been promoted to superintendent of the Acworth (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. A. Shipes of Fairmont, N. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Phenix Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. F. Wharton has become night overseer of spinning at the Imperial Mill, Eatonton, Ga.

S. B. Priest has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

John Allford has been promoted to combler fixer at the Amazon Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

Howard has accepted position as carder and spinner at the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C.

J. S. Galloway has resigned as overseer of slashing at the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. Higginbotham has been promoted from loom fixer to second in weaving at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

D. D. Towers has resigned as superintendent of the Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. O. Tallent, formerly superintendent of the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., has accepted a similar position with the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. M. Everett has been promoted to overseer of slashing at the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Thomas Magee of Eastman, Ga., is now grinding cards at the Payne Mill, Macon, Ga.

David Gilfillan of Howard & Bullough has returned from a bridal trip to New England and Canada.

J. R. McCallister has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

H. C. Hill has been promoted from section man to second hand in spinning at Aragon (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. Ouzts has resigned as superintendent of the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala., to accept his former position with the Saco-Lowell Shops.

F. D. Summey has resigned as master mechanic at the Wallace Mills, Jonesboro, S. C., to accept a similar position at Enoree, S. C.

John Smith of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted position of master mechanic at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C.

G. F. Fairbanks, formerly superintendent of the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C., was a business visitor in that city last week.

Joe Austin has been transferred from night second hand in spinning to day second hand in twisting at the Villa Rica (Ga.) Cotton Oil Co.

Guy Gaine has been promoted from loom fixer to night overseer of weaving at the Imperial Mill, Eatonton, Ga.

O. B. Brooks has been promoted from second hand in carding to night overseer of carding at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

C. H. Sears has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a similar position with the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.



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A. D. McElhannon has been promoted from loom fixer to night overseer of weaving at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

S. P. McLester has accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at the Patterson Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C.

J. B. Holt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Eford Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.

S. Z. Cauthen of Mooresville, N. C., is now section hand in night carding at the Cannon Mills No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C.

C. C. Goodman of Botham, Texas, is now second hand in spinning at the South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas.

G. C. McAbee has been promoted to second hand in No. 3 weave room at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

Melvin Whitaker has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Linn Mills, Landis, N. C.

H. W. Vanpatten has resigned as second hand at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and is now fixing looms at the Dixie Mills, of same place.

P. K. Dry has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

Eugene Cross has resigned as superintendent of the Taylorsville (N. C.) Cotton Mills to begin the erection of a new mill which he has organized at Marion, N. C.

S. V. Sims has resigned as combler fixer at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Hanes Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Walker Brown has resigned his position at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala., to become section hand in twisting at the Florence Mills of the same place.

W. H. Mathis has resigned as loom fixer at the Lynchburg (Va.) Mills, and accepted a position at the American Locomotive Works, Richmond, Va.

P. D. Wade, superintendent and J. B. Harris, overseer of spinning at Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills, are spending this week on a trip to North Carolina and Virginia mills.

A. R. Fortune of Lafayette, Ga., returned Saturday from a week's trip to New York and points east in the interest of the Walker County Hosiery Mills.

I. L. Britt has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

Robt. Chapman has resigned as president and general manager of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C., and accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the same company.

Claud Gore, secretary and treasurer of the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., has been elected general manager of the Marlboro Mills at McColl and Bennettsville, S. C. His new position will in no way effect his connection with the Great Falls Mfg. Co.



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Roswell, Ga.—The Roswell Mfg. Co. is installing electric power in their mill.

College Park, Ga.—The Gate City Cotton Mills are now operating day and night.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Exposition Mills are erecting an office building which will cost approximately \$8,000.

Hartsville, S. C.—The Hartsville Cotton Mills recently placed an order with S. S. Selig, Jr., of Atlanta for 30 Stevens Sanitary Cans.

Columbia, S. C.—The Columbia Mills have recently installed 160 Stevens Sanitary Cans which they purchased from S. S. Selig, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.

Rockingham, N. C.—The new addition to the Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C., will be completed in about six weeks. They now have 23,000 spindles in operation and the addition will bring the number up to 40,000.

St. Pauls, N. C.—The St. Pauls Cotton Mills have placed an order with J. S. Cottrill, southern representative of the G. M. Parks Co., Fitchburg, Mass., for a complete equipment of Turbo Humidifiers.

McColl, S. C.—Claud Gore, treasurer of the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., has been elected manager of the Marlboro Cotton Mills. Robert Chapman, the former general manager, becoming secretary and treasurer.

Porterdale, Ga.—The contract for maple flooring for the 18,000-spindle addition to Bibb Mfg. Co., at Porterdale, Ga., has been placed with E. C. Sweeny of Charlotte, N. C., southern representative of Wm. M. Lloyd Company.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside Cotton Mills are exchanging 500 automatic box looms with the Dan River Mills and receiving for same 500 Draper looms. They also have ordered 84 new Draper looms which will be delivered within the next six weeks.

Lafayette, Ga.—The Union Cotton Mills are running carding and spinning day and night in order to keep up with the looms. The auditors report shows a good profit for the year ending September 15th. The Lafayette cotton mills are sold ahead for considerable space.

Raeford, N. C.—The Raeford Knitting Mills have been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, with \$8,200 paid in by E. L. Shuford, H. W. Harris and L. W. Poovey. The company will do a general knitting mill business, including hosiery, underwear, neckwear and similar goods.

Lexington, N. C.—The Dacotah Cotton Mills has let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Co., of Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of outfits for each of the cottages in their mill village.

Thomasville, N. C.—The Amazon Cotton Mills has let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Co., for the installation of 57 modern Sanitary Sewage Disposal outfits to be installed in their mill village at Thomasville.

Beverly, Ga.—The Beverly Cotton Mills, which have been idle since the flood of 1908 have been leased by M. B. Pitts, of Toccoa, Ga., and were started up again this week. The mill has 7,000 spindles and makes warps, skeins, and tubes.

Long Island, N. C.—The Long Island Cotton Mills have resumed operations after having been idle since they were badly damaged in the flood in July. It is expected that all of the machinery will be started this week and the mill operated on full time.

Louisville, Ky.—The January & Wood Co., Maysville, recently incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock, manufactures woolen goods. It was established in 1851, incorporated in 1888 with \$200,000 capital and reinforced this year with the same capitalization. Extensive improvements begun last year are nearing completion.

York, S. C.—A survey of the ground on which the new mill and cottages of Cannon & Co. will build is now being made. Owing to difficulties encountered in getting materials it will likely be several weeks before construction work is begun in earnest. J. Howard Jackson of Clover will furnish the lumber for the forty cottages to be built.

Blacksburg, S. C.—Organization of Blacksburg's new manufacturing company, the Volunteer Knitting Mills, has been effected, after having been lately incorporated. R. S. Cooksey is president and C. H. Bird is vice-president. The authorized capital of the corporation is \$4,000. The new company has a 150x50 foot building, which is equipped with 24 knitting machines, etc., for a daily capacity of 75 dozen pairs of hose.

LaGrange, Ga.—Notice of sale of the Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has just been published. This sale which is to take place on Oct. 17, 1916, is a friendly action on the part of the holders of a second mortgage, under which the sale will be made; and is a part of an amicable form of reorganization agreed upon by the stockholders, creditors and other interested parties at the last annual meeting of stockholders.

As explained in a circular letter recently sent to all of the present

stockholders, it is the intention of the holders of the second mortgage to bid in the property at the sale and to turn it over to a new corporation, for which a charter has been asked; all of the old in the new corporation in proportion to their present holding.

The whole object of the sale is to carry out a reorganization plan to place the mill on a sound financial footing.

Graniteville, S. C.—Federal Judge H. A. M. Smith has filed three new orders in the case of the Georgia Railroad Bank, et al., against the Graniteville Manufacturing Co.

The first order related to creditors holding contracts for sale of goods, and the question before the court was, Are holders of contracts so broken entitled to damages?

Judge Smith ruled that the breaches of contract alleged occurred both before and after the appointment of receivers and the most of them after the appointment. The first order entitled the holders of contracts to prove claims to recover damages.

Judge Smith further ordered that D. B. Galliland, as master, take testimony on each claim of this nature.

The second order was in the case of Haines, Moorehouse & Woolford, claiming commissions of \$3,887 on orders included in the contracts broken by the manufacturing company. The order entitled this concern to prove claims for commissions.

The third order entitled Haines, Moorehouse & Woolford to prove claims on commissions on aggregate business done from the Augusta office of the manufacturing company. Claim was made that the agents' contract was broken when the Graniteville company sold more than \$100,000 of goods in one year without paying commissions to agents. As the amount of goods sold in one year was \$148,836, Haines, Moorehouse & Woolford were entitled, by the order, to prove claims to \$5,953 in commissions.

Dillon Mills Receiver Discharged.

A few days ago J. B. Gibson applied to the court asking the court to relieve him as receiver of the Dillon Mills, at Dillon and Hamer, S. C., and permit him to turn back the property to the directors and stockholders. Judge DeVore passed an order allowing this to be done. The directors accepted the return of the property and at a recent meeting Mr. Gibson was elected president of the mills, J. W. Hamer, vice president, L. A. Tatum, secretary and treasurer, and G. D. Barlow, superintendent. The mills will continue to be run under practically the same management as under the receivership, as Mr. Barlow was superintendent and Mr. Tatum has acted as agent for the receiver since he was ap-

pointed by the court.

In August, 1914, the mills were closed down on account of being unable to pay their debts. An audit of the books of the company was made and it was found that the mills were in debt to around \$300,000, with no assets except the property of the mills, with which to pay this indebtedness. The smaller creditors began to sue the corporation, whereupon The Murchison National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., and the Norwood National Bank of Greenville, S. C., two of the larger creditors, applied to the court for an order enjoining the creditors from prosecuting their suit and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property. The court appointed Mr. Gibson receiver and he took charge of the mills as receiver on the 16th day of September 1914. Help was scattered and on account of closing down the mills for some time a lot of the help had gone into the cotton fields and it required some time in which to get the organization back together. The court permitted the receiver to borrow \$15,000 with which to finance the mills and although the mills had a hard time during the earlier months of the war, yet they were able to make a little money. During the past year conditions have improved and during the two years that the mills were under receivership the plants made a profit of over \$140,000. Over \$80,000 has been paid on past indebtedness and the remaining profits are now being used with which to finance the mills. The plants are now being run at night and the management hopes to pay the entire indebtedness of the mills, thereby saving the stockholders what looked like at one time a total loss. The mills are now using over 1000 bales of cotton per month, or between forty and fifty bales per day.

The suit instituted against the mills by J. H. Lane & Co., which has been in the courts several years, was settled this week at a conference between attorneys at Hendersonville, N. C., and with the exception of about \$40,000 the entire capital of the mills is owned by Dillon county residents.

Parker Cotton Mills Reorganization Plans.

On October 14 next, stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C., at a special meeting will vote on a proposition to convert the Parker stocks into those of a new corporation, or holding company, with \$2,000,000 preferred stock and \$4,400,000 common stock, the latter to be given to preferred stockholders 60 per cent of their present holdings, and common stockholders 10 per cent of their holdings.

Net profits of subsidiary companies in the year ending June 30 last, without allowance for depreciation, were \$971,723. In the new plan the

present Parker guaranteed stock receives par for par in the new company's 7 per cent preferred stock. Stockholders have been supplied with properly certified income accounts and balance sheets of all the companies in the combination.

W. M. Failor Goes With Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.

W. M. Failor of Charlotte, has accepted a position with the Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co. of Charlotte to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of L. E. Green, who goes with the National Aniline & Chemical Co.

The Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co. was organized several years ago by L. W. Buck and has established a very large business both in the South and North.

The growth of the business has made it necessary for General Manager L. W. Buck to spend much of his time in New York and he was fortunate in securing Mr. Failor to assist Mr. John M. Barr in handling the Southern business.

Mr. Failor was formerly with the Charlotte Leather Belting Co., as is well and favorably known to the Southern textile trade.

Kohlmann Cotton Mill Changes Ownership.

The Kohlmann family have sold their stock in the Kohlmann Cotton Mill & Manufacturing Co., of New Orleans, La., to A. K. and W. L. Landau and a few friends.

A. K. Landau, formerly with the Saco-Petee Shops and W. Loeber Landau, formerly with the Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C., became connected with the Kohlmann Cotton Mill & Mfg. Co. in 1913, when the stock was quoted at \$18.00 per share.

Since that time they have increased the capacity of the plant 40 per cent, all of which was paid out of profits and the stock now has a market value of \$80 per share.

A. K. and W. L. Landau recently purchased the entire stock from the Kohlmann family and sold about 250 shares to wealthy friends in New Orleans.

The mill has been operated at a profit for the past three years and is now sold ahead for seven months at a very good margin.

Meeting of Board of Governors of American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association met at the Southern Manufacturers Club in Charlotte on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of deciding the place of the next annual meeting and the consideration of other matters.



One of the objections to humidifiers is the overhead piping which—especially in saw-tooth roofs—casts disagreeable shadows.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has as a possible ramification its ring construction; the rings are around the posts and the piping all underneath, out of the way. No shadows with the Turbo Ring Construction. This may seem a minor detail, but it is one of the Turbo points that leads toward satisfied customers.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied. be satisfied.

Just say the word—NOW—to

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

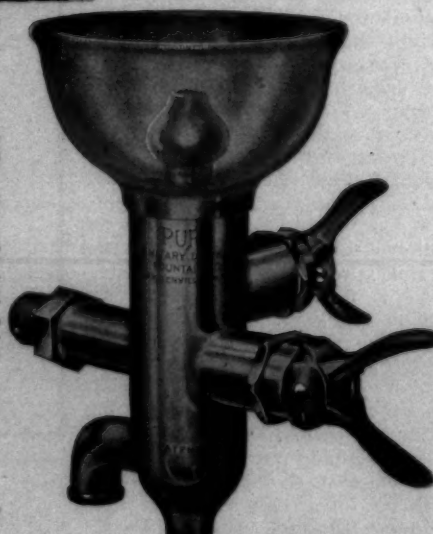
SAFETY PURO SERVICE FIRST ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haverhill, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Those present were: John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; Ellison A. Smyth, Greenville, S. C.; Alex. Long, Rock Hill, S. C.; W. H. McLellan, New Orleans, La.; Fuller E. Callo-way, LaGrange, Ga.; L. D. Tyson, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. S. Reinhardt, Lincolnton, N. C.; Caesar Cone, Greensboro, N. C.; D. Y. Cooper, Henderson, N. C.; J. O. White, Gastonia, N. C.; Jno. W. Arrington, Greenville, S. C.; R. M. Miller, Charlotte, N. C., and Secretary C. B. Bryant.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting in April, 1917, at Washington, D. C.

Arcade-Victoria Mill Village Fair, Rock Hill, S. C., Oct. 7th.

Speaking 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. Dr. W. S. Currell, President University of South Carolina.

Mr. J. L. Carbery, Special Agent Mill Village Demonstration Work for South Carolina.

Mr. Joe Sparks, City Editor of Columbia State.

Mr. Alexander Long, President Arcade Mill.

Miss Mary E. Frayser, Home Economics Department, Winthrop College.

Mr. R. C. Burts, Superintendent City Schools, Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. W. J. Roddy, President Victoria Mills.

Report by Mr. J. M. Ferguson, Local Demonstrator, Arcade-Victoria Mills.

12 P. M. to 1:30 P. M.

Dinner and Barbecue.

The exhibition hall will be open all day except during the speaking and dinner.

Athletic Program—

1. Tug of war, Arcade vs. Victoria. Teams of 8 men to be picked and weighed before the day of the fair. Teams to have weight within 10 lbs. of each other.

2. Men's Volley ball, Arcade vs. picked team.

3. Girls playground baseball. Two picked teams of boys.

5. Tight-wire walking act. Girls—

1. 70 lbs. and under, 50 yard dash; Obstacle Race.

2. Hungarian Folk Game.

3. Swiss Folk Game.

4. Hoop Drill.

Boys, 18 Years and Under—

1. 65 lbs. and under, 50 yard dash; 50 yard 3 legged race; 50 yard elephant race; 200 yard relay (4 to team).

2. 66 lbs. to 90 lbs. 75 yard dash; 50 yard sack race; 50 yard 3 legged race; 300 yard relay (4 to team).

3. 91 lbs. and over, 100 yard dash; 7 potato race; 50 yard carrying relay.

Young Men—

1. 100-yard dash; 4-man relay; basket ball relay.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The volume of trade in the cotton goods market during September showed a steady increase all through the month and showed that the unusually high prices have failed to check the buying movement. The general prosperity throughout the country has increased the purchasing power of the consumer and buyers have therefore felt confident that they would be able to market their goods at the higher levels in force.

The market for bleached goods continued very strong and the best known lines show every indication of going higher yet. Prices on print cloth and convertibles are going higher all the time and the finer ends of the gray goods market shows signs of going to higher levels within a few weeks. One of the obstacles in the path of the mill men is the difficulty of getting fine long staple cotton.

Prices on colored goods are going to unheard of levels. Some of the Southern mills are selling dress gingham at double the price ever offered for them before. Cheviots and goods of gingham construction are being bought in large volume. The export demand for colored goods continues very strong.

With the heavy sales of all staple cotton goods during the week, many of the mills were obliged to turn down a large amount of business offered them because of their inability to make the desired deliveries. It appears that prices have become a secondary consideration, buyers being willing to pay top prices to get the goods when they want them. It is hard to follow quotations accurately, owing to the frequency with which they were advanced. The general opinion of the best posted men in the market seemed to be that the bull movement has not yet reached its height.

In the export end of the trade, business with South America and the miscellaneous markets continued steady and large. Some of the exporters think that the ever increasing price of cotton goods and the fact that many foreign buyers have pretty well covered their needs for some time to come, will check the extremely large orders that have come in for some time.

The position of the mills is very strong. They are not carrying any large stocks. The jobbing trade has placed a large fall business and many of them will have to reorder very largely, and some of them will exhaust their fall lines completely. Retail business is good and jobbers are going to have much additional merchandise before very much longer.

The Fall River print cloth market was strong last week, and the total sales were about 28,000 pieces, of which 80,000 were spots and the balance futures. Stocks at Fall River are lower than they have been for years. Mill men are still rather slow sellers, and not inclined

to go too far ahead. Prices held steadily in most cases.

Prices on cotton goods in New York on Monday were:

Print cloths, 28-inch,		
64x64s	4 7-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	4 5-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch		
68x72s	7 5-8	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	6 7-8	7
4-yard, 80x80s	9	—
Brown drills, stand'd	10	—
Sheetings, So., std.	9 1-2	—
3-yard, 48x48s	9	9 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s	8	—
4-yard, 44x48s	7 1-2	7 3-4
5-yard, 48x48s	6 1-4	6 1-2
Denims, 9-ounce	At value	—
Denims, 2-20s	19	—
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	15	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	15	—
Tallassee, 8-ounce	14	—
Hartford, 8-ounce	13	—
Woodberry, sail d'k.	10%	—
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	15%	—
Alexander, oz. duck	13c b'sis	—
Buckeye, oz. duck	13c b'sis	—
Dreadnaught	15	—
Great Mallard	13	—
Republic, wide duck	25%	—
Republic, sail duck	20%	—
Republic, U. S. A.	10%	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	16 1-2	—
Standard prints	7 1-4	—
Standard gingham	8	—
Dress gingham	10 1-2	11 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	7 1-2	—

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding dates. In thousands bales.

In sight for week	491
In sight same 7 days last year	411
In sight for the month	1,515
In sight some date last year	1,253
In sight for season	2,028
In sight same date last year	1,553
Port receipts for season	1,263
Port receipts same date last year	971
Overland to mills and Canada for seasons	55
Overland same date last y'r.	47
Southern mill takings for season	460
Southern same date last y'r.	385
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	251
Interior last year	151
Foreign exports for week	124
Foreign same 7 days last y'r.	140
Foreign for season	814
Foreign same date last year	521
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	39
Northern same 7 days last y'r.	40
Northern for season	292
Northern to same date last year	191

Statement of World's Supply.

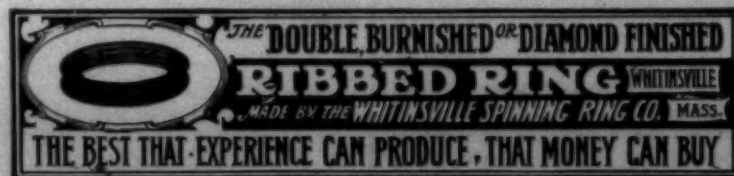
Total visible this week	3,236
Total visible last week	2,962
Total visible same date last year	4,176
Of this the total American this week	2,509
Of this the total American last week	2,225
Of this the total American last year	3,043

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.

COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

99 Franklin Street

New York City, N. Y.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—In summing up their yarn business for the month of September most of the dealers said that they had a fairly good trade and many of them said that the total was much better than they anticipated. Receipts of yarn from the South were large and deliveries were made promptly. Stock yarn in the market was low, as it has been for some months, though a slight quantity has accumulated. New business last week was not large, the situation being rather spotty.

Carded yarn prices moved up again last week and the general opinion is that the top has not yet been reached. Many of the mills are sold up for this year and some of them until February, 1917, so it is hard to see why prices will go down. Quotations varied and did not hold for any length of time. Sales were not very large during the week, and were mostly of small lots of quick shipment.

Combed yarns continue to rise and spinners are in a position to keep prices up. Although there has been considerable substitution of single combed for two-ply and fine carded yarns for single combed, but as yet this has had no effect on prices. Single combed have recently become much stronger with consequent high prices. Some of the mills have sold up for five and six months and cannot make deliveries on new contracts until the latter part of February. They moved prices up, but buyers have paid the advance where they need the yarn. Southern spinners who are well sold up have advanced their prices to the basis of 38 1-2 cents for 10s, with further advances in sight. Two-py yarns are still advancing, but lately they had not moved up as rapidly as the single yarns.

The general demand for weaving yarns was light last week, as most weavers who buy in this market are well covered at present. Coarse yarns were in better demand than the fine numbers and prices on coarse numbers will doubtless go a good deal higher. The sales during the week were mostly of small quantities for prompt delivery, which weavers needed to fill in with.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	26	—
10s to 12s	28	—28 1-2
14s	28	1-2—29
16s	29	—
20s	33	—
24s	34	1-2—35
26s	35	—
30s	38	—38 1-2
36s	47	—
40s	53	—
50s	63	—
60s	70	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	23	1-2—25 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	24	1-2—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	26	—
10s	26	—
12s	28	1-2—
14s	29	—
16s	20	1-2—
20s	31	—
22s	31	1-2—
26s	33	—
30s	34	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	29	—
14s	29	1-2—
16s	30	—
20s	31	—
22s	32	—
24s	32	1-2—
26s	33	—
30s	34	1-2—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

8s to 10s	27	—
12s to 14s	29	—
2-ply 10s	30	—
2-ply 20s	33	1-2—34
2-ply 24s	35	—
2-ply 26s	36	—
2-ply 30s	30	—
2-ply 40s	53	—
2-ply 50s	62	—
2-ply 60s	68	—70

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	29	1-2—
10s	29	—
12s	29	—30
14s	31	1-2—
16s	32	—
18s	32	1-2—
20s	33	—
22s	33	1-2—
24s	34	1-2—
26s	35	—
28s	34	1-2—
30s	37	—
40s	50	—

Eastern Carded Cops.

30s	30	—
41s	30	1-2—
12s	31	—
14s	31	1-2—
16s	32	—
18s	31	1-2—
20s	34	—
22s	35	—
26s	36	—
28s	37	—
30s	39	—
40s	53	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	46	—
24s	51	—52
30s	56	—57
40s	66	—68
50s	76	—78
60s	87	—89
70s	96	—98
80s	115	—120

Might as Well.

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in his house to be stinted. "Have some, have some," he invited cordially at the supper table, sending around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs anyway."—Ex.

The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	102	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
American Spin. Co. S. C.	165	...
Anderson C. M., S. C.	42	20
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	110	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	25	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	95	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	60
Brogan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	70	...
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Capital C. M., S. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Clifton C. M., S. C.	...	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	...
Darlington M. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	...
Duncan Mills, S. C.	25	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Co.	...	...
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Exposition C. M., Ga.	...	...
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	70
Gainesville C. M., com	60	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	100	...
Glenn-Lowry Co., pfd.	75	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	...
Granby C. M., S. C.	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	15	...
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	60	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	110
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	102	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	102	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	70	72
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	85	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	...
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	96	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	50	60
Loray Mills, N. C., com	...	...
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.	90	...
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	108	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	80	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110

Mollohon Mfg. Co. S. C.	80	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	120	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Orr C. M., S. C.	80	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	102
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	103	...
Parker Mills Co., pfd.	41	12.50
Saxon Mills, S. C.	106	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	112	120
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd	49	55
Union-Buffalo 2d pfd.	5	10
Victor-Monaghan pfd.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Whitney Mfg. Co.	100	125
Williamston Mills	87.50	95
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	103	...
Woodside C. M., pfd.	...	60
Woodside, C. M., com.	28	...

Inventor of S. K. F. Ball Bearings Declares Holiday For His American Employees.

On Saturday, September 23rd, 1916, Sven Winquist of Gothenburg, Sweden, inventor of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing, visited the new American factory of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company, at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Winquist is president of the Swedist company, and a trustee of the Connecticut company. After inspecting the factory Mr. Winquist expressed himself as very much pleased with the splendid start made. The American factory is already producing more bearings than its rated capacity and Mr. Winquist stated that large additions to the present buildings would soon be necessary.

As soon as Mr. Winquist and his party had finished their inspection of the factory Mr. Winquist posted a notice stating that in appreciation of the excellent work done by the Hartford factory during the past few months, Saturday, September 30th, would be a holiday with full pay.

Got the Wrong One.

"May I see Lieutenant Barker, please?" she asked at the hospital. She was very pretty.

"We don't allow anyone but relatives to see the patient. Are you a member of his family?" asked the matron.

"Why, yes," she answered blushing. Then boldly: "Why, I am his sister."

"Oh, really," answered the matron. "I am so glad to meet you! I am the lieutenant's mother."—Ex.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

V. M. Ham, of Kings Mountain has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Cherryville Mfg. Co.

A. P. McAbee has been promoted from head loom fixer to night overseer of No. 3 weave room of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

W. S. Baker has resigned as night overseer of weaving in No. 3 weave room at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

W. R. Hills, the popular representative of Masury Young & Co., of Boston, Mass., is on one of his semi-annual trips through the South.

W. D. Ingle is now overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent of the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

W. H. Muney resigned as superintendent of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Canadian Cotton Company, Sherbrooke, Canada.

T. B. Camp has resigned his position with the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C., to become overseer of No. 1 spinning room at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

R. A. Williams has been promoted from second hand in spinning at Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., to overseer of spinning at the Easley Cotton Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.

W. B. Chance has resigned as overseer of carding at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C., to become superintendent of the Harden Mill, Worth, N. C.

H. F. Elliott has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.

P. J. McNamara, formerly superintendent of the Lanell Beachery and Dye Works, is now general manager of the Nobel-Beveridge Company, Cedartown, Ga.

R. R. Brafford has resigned as master mechanic at the Aspen Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Caraleigh Phosphate & Fertilizer Co., Raleigh, N. C.

W. S. Baker has resigned as second hand in No. 3 weave room of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., to become night second hand in weaving at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Charles Billings has resigned as card grinder at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Norcott Mills of the place.

C. H. Callihan has resigned as night overseer of carding and spinning at the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a similar position in the card room of the Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Garden and Yard Prizes Awarded.

The people of Cabarrus Mill, Kannapolis, N. C., have added to their home life this summer by their hard work on their gardens and yards as there was a decided improvement over their work of last year.

It seems hard to believe that these people could do so much work on their homes and work in the mill too. In some of these yards was every kind of flower that you might find in the average yard, and these were arranged in good order.

In the gardens were lots of good things to eat and in most cases they were clean and free from grass or weeds, thus showing the care these people took of their gardens. It was a pleasure to the judges to visit these homes as they are thus beautified but it was a hard task to pick the winners as there were so many good gardens and yards to pick from. There was hardly a home but some effort had been made to have both garden and yard in good condition.

The clean, neat houses of these is to be commended as well as their work on their yards and gardens. These people have a fine example set them by their superintendent, Mr. C. M. Powell, who keeps his mill as clean and tidy as a parlor and there are flowers growing on the green lawn around the mill thus making Cabarrus Mill a pleasant place to work, as well as to live.

The following are winners in the garden contest:

Gardens—H. S. Burris, first prize, \$10.00; J. S. Powell, second prize, \$7.00; W. H. Hunt, third prize, \$2.50; W. A. Hines, tied for third, \$2.50; J. P. Rose, fourth prize, \$5.00; P. M. Carter, fifth prize, \$2.00; P. B. English, sixth prize, \$2.00; Jim Cline, seventh prize, \$2.00.

Yards—C. G. Clippard, first prize, \$10.00; D. M. McClure, second prize, \$7.00; H. S. Burris, third prize, \$5.00; J. P. Rose, fourth prize, \$2.00—Kannapolis Star.

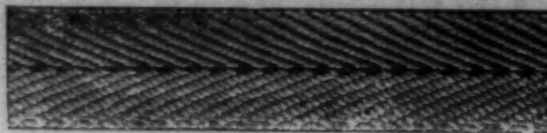
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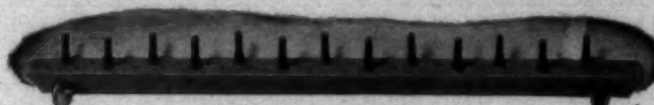
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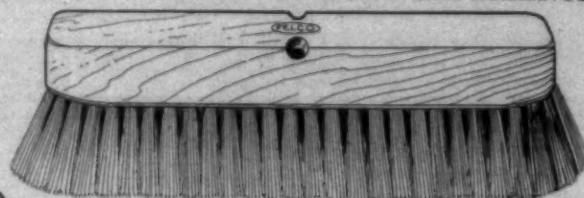
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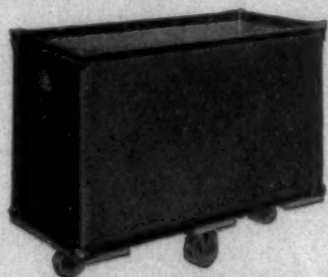
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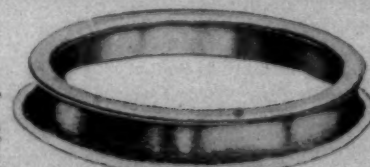
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- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn. Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

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Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Machinist Wanted.

Can give employment to a couple of good machinists. Prefer men with families familiar with cotton mill work. Address P. P. Marchbanks, Lancaster, S. C.

Spinners Wanted.

Wanted—2 or 3 families of spinning room help. Good wages, cheap place to live, good schools. All white stock. Day work. Jno. Gregson, Supt., Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Picker and Card Hands Wanted.

Picker and card tenders wanted. \$11.50 and \$12.00 weekly five night. Transportation furnished to reliable parties. Apply to John A. Perkins, Supt., Utica, N. Y.

Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—10 good families of mill help for day and night work. Apply to H. C. Moore, R. F. D. 2, Rockingham, N. C. Transportation furnished good families.

Financial Assistance Desired.

Would like to correspond with party or parties that would join me in the purchasing and operating of a small cotton mill. Good opportunity for some one with capital. Address "Capital," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write

Weavers Wanted.

Fancy and plain Draper weavers and loom fixers. Weavers make \$10 to \$15 per week, loom fixers \$2 to \$2.30 per day. Good location with churches, school, good houses, artesian water, and within 15s. trolley ride of Augusta. We do not pay or guarantee moving expenses. Apply to the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.

On account of change of construction of goods we will need spinners and doffers to run 5,000 spindles at night. Good wages to the right kind of help. Apply to T. J. Digby, Superintendent.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing or finishing. Have had long experience in both positions and as overseer of cloth room. References are first class. Address No. 1610.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent of either weave or yarn mill. Am especially strong in carding and spinning and can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1612.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1613.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45, married, strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1614.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of large card room.

22 years experience in mill and 15 years as overseer of carding and spinning. Graduate of course in cotton carding and spinning. At present employed. Address No. 1615.

WANT position as superintendent. Am an educated man who has had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish best of references from last employers. Address No. 1616.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have a successful record of 13 years experience. Age 35, sober, good habits and can furnish good references. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1617.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 20 years experience as superintendent and can furnish first class references from former employees and am now employed. Address No. 1618.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed but desire to change. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 1619.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Four years experience as overseer on both white and colored work. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1620.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 1621.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Age 40. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1622.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1623.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man, 40 years old, married, strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1624.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on both plain goods and fancy colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1625.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as night superintendent, but wish to change to day run. Fine references. Address No. 1626.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am competent to handle any size and kind of mill. Address No. 1627.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting at not less than \$3.00 per day. Would take a large twister room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1628.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 10,000 to 30,000 spindles. 22 years mill experience and have been superintendent for past 12 years. Married and have good habits. Age 45. Now employed and have been on present job for 9 years. Good references. Address No. 1629.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been steadily employed for 19 years and have always given satisfaction. Can give my present superintendent as reference, as am only changing for larger position. Address No. 1630.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience with special experience on fine combed yarn. Can furnish best of references.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South, and am entirely competent to fill position as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 1632.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now engaged as carder in first-class mill, but have reason for wanting to change. Am married and sober. Have I. C. S. education and eleven years practical experiences and can deliver the goods. Address No. 1633.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have handled one of the largest colored goods rooms in the South for 6 years and gave up the position on my own accord. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1634.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now employed but prefer larger mill. Have had long experience and can give first-class references. Address No. 1635.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience including cotton duck. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1636.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on colored goods weaving and designing. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1637.

WANT position as overseer of overseer of weaving. Am now employed and have long experience on both plain and Draper looms. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1638.

WANT position as engineer or master mechanic. Age 45. Have had 20 years experience with steam, water and electric drives. Good references. Address No. 1639.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to healthy location. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 1640.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1641.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as overseer of carding. Long experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Special experience on combed yarns. Address No. 1642.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed as overseer in large mill and can furnish references that will be satisfactory. Address No. 1643.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning and carding. Thoroughly practical. Married, strictly temperate. 18 years as overseer, 16 years as superintendent. Address No. 1644.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed but wish to change. Best of references. Address No. 1645.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or overseer of cloth room. Am a capable man for either place and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1646.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making duck, drills, sheetings or drills and sateens. Have had long experience on this class of goods and can furnish good references as to habits and ability. Address No. 1647.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, while on colored, coarse or medium numbers. Can give good references. Will accept job at \$4.00 per day or more. Address No. 1648.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed.

Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1649.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting or will take second hand in spinning room. Am capable man and can get results. Good references. Address No. 1650.

WANT position as overseer of carding or would take place as carder and spinner. Long experience on both white and colored goods. Am at present employed in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Would prefer mill in N. C. 30 years old, married, temperate and can come on short notice. Excellent references. Address No. 1651.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience as spinner. Held present position 4 years and have good reasons for wishing to change. Am a good manager of help. Married, and have family. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 1652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1653.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room or small cloth room and weave room combined. Have had 20 years experience in these two departments. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 1654.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of a 5,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Am anxious to locate in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas or Georgia. Can come on short notice. Have had long experience as superintendent and manager and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1655.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position for a number of years and am a practical man. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1656.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of and have held present position for 5 years. Am a young man

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looking for a larger room. 27 years old, sober as a judge and can handle a card room satisfactorily and would like to correspond with mills needing a good man. Good references. Address No. 1657.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 1659.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on medium or coarse counts or plain weave mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner and have held present position and given satisfaction. Address No. 1661.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Age 37 and good manager of help and can deliver the goods. Salary expected not less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 1662.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer and have had long experience. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1663.

A YOUNG MAN of character and ability, now employed as night superintendent, wishes position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day.

Prefer N. C., S. C., or Ga. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1664.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am an expert on carding and combing and fine numbers. Best of references. Address No. 1665.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain, Draper and Stafford looms. Now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1666.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have a textile education and long practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1667.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 1669.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 19 years experience. Age 42, sober and good habits. Best of references. Address No. 1671.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience as overseer on Draper looms. Age 42. Best of references. Address No. 1670.

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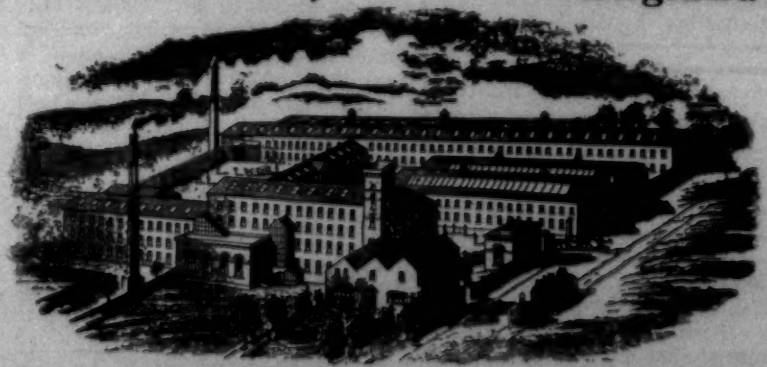
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Masury-Young Co.
- DOBBIES**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks.
The Stafford Company.
- DOFFING BOXES**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- DRAWING FRAMES**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- DRAWING ROLLS**—
Metallic Drawing Roll Company.
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS**—
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson and Lane.
John P. Marston.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Company.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY**—
Philadelphia Tex. Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**—
Condit Electrical Mfg. Co.
Lincoln Electric Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS**—
Link-Belt Company.
- FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS**—
American Supply Co.
- FLYER PRESSERS**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- GEARS (SILENT)**—
General Electric Company.
- HEDDLES**—
Howard Bros. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- HUMIDIFIERS**—
American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
Normalair Co.
G. M. Parks Co.
- HUMIDIFYING MACHINES**—
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN**—
Link-Belt Company.
- LOOMS**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Company.
- LOOM GREASE**—
Masury-Young Co.
- LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND PICKERS**—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LUBRICANTS**—
Albany Lubricating Co.
Masury-Young Co.
N. Y. N. J. Lubricant Co.
- MECHANICAL FILTERS**—
Norwood Engineering Co.
- METERS**—
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- MILL CRAYONS**—
American Supply Co.
- MILL SUPPLIES**—
American Supply Co.
- MOTORS**—
Lincoln Electric Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- NON-FLUID OIL**—
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
- OPENING MACHINERY**—
Campbell Textile Machinery Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- OVERHAULERS**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- PICKERS AND LAPPERS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PREPARATORY MACHINERY**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PRESSES**—
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- PUMPS**—
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Rumsey Pump Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
- RAILROADS**—
Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES**—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco Lowell Shops.
- RING TRAVELERS**—
American Supply Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS**—
American Supply Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROVING MACHINERY**—
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SADDLES**—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Graphite Lubricating Co.
- SEPARATORS**—
Draper Company.
- SEPTIC CLOSETS**—
Sanitary Engineering Co.
- SHUTTLES**—
Draper Co.
Shambow Shuttle Co.
Union Shuttle Co.
- SILENT CHAIN DRIVE**—
Link-Belt Company.
- SIZING COMPOUND**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Thos. Leyland & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SOFTENERS-COTTON**—
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
- SOAPS**—
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SPOOLERS**—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SPOT REMOVER COTTON**—
Masury-Young Co.
- STARCH**—
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
- SPINNING FRAMES**—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
- STEAM TURBINES**—
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- STOCKS AND BONDS**—
Hull Investment and Securities Co.
- TAPE DRIVES**—
Barber Mfg. Company.
- TEMPLES**—
Draper Company.
- TURBINES**—
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- TWISTERS**—
Collins Brothers.
Draper Company.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- TWISTER RING GREASE**—
Masury-Young Co.
- WARP STOP MOTIONS**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
The Stafford Co.
- WATER INTAKE SCREENS**—
Link-Belt Company.
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
- WELDING OUTFITS**—
General Electric Company.
- WARPERS**—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
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- WILLOWS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
C. G. Sargents Cons Corp.
- WINDERS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

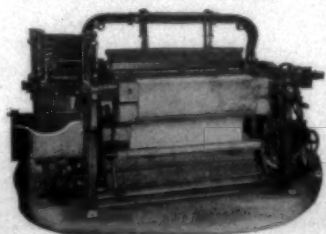
If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



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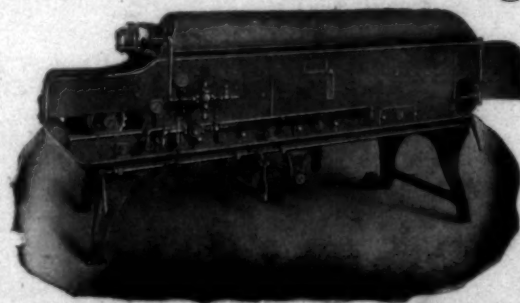
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